



APPENDIX E

RELOCATION SITES

SELECTION CRITERIA AND IMPACTS

Abstract: Eastern Box Elder County, Northeastern Juab County and the Rush Valley area of Tooele County were identified as the most suitable areas for a full prison relocation. Carbon County (in the Price/Wellington region) and Iron County (near Enoch/Cedar City) are suitable for partial relocations. These areas were identified after an evaluation of all communities within the state of Utah was completed.

Alternative site selection is a key component of the feasibility of relocation of the Utah State Penitentiary. Identification of suitable alternate sites is the first step in determining the operating cost impact of relocation. The process for identifying and evaluating suitable alternate sites was governed by the Prison Relocation Committee. The Committee established the criteria for suitability and then evaluated each suitable site. This process resulted in the identification of three recommended communities in the event of a full relocation of the prison and five recommended communities in the event of a partial relocation. Each of the sites was then evaluated for the probable impact on the community of the prison and the impact of the site on operating costs.

This process identified counties or sub-county areas and has not progressed to identifying specific parcels for relocation. A much more comprehensive review and analysis of suitability and costs will be required when parcels are identified.

SELECTION CRITERIA

The entire state of Utah was evaluated for suitable sites for relocation of the prison. Data was collected from a variety of agencies to assess relevant conditions within individual communities and counties. The Prison Relocation Committee recommended several factors be considered for either scenario. A general summary of relevant factors follows:

<i>Medical</i>	Any site should be within 30 miles of a hospital or clinic, which can provide emergency services. It should be within two hours of a major hospital.
<i>Staffing</i>	The partial replacement scenario eliminates approximately 1,450 beds from the Draper site. Any location chosen for the replacement would need a large enough labor pool to provide approximately 400 staff members with the range of skills and professions required by the prison. A full relocation would require upwards of 4,000 beds for the core facility and 1,100 staff members, a percentage of whom would have to be drawn from the local labor pool depending on the site and success of the Department of Corrections in relocating current employees.
<i>Access</i>	<p>Accessibility issues are less important in a partial replacement scenario. However, the following would affect the suitability of a site in either situation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distance from a highway • Road conditions • Availability of suppliers and services

Community Services Availability and adequacy of community services are a concern for a partial replacement site but the level of need in these areas is lower than for a total replacement site. Law enforcement proximity and capacity. Access to other state agencies. Access to county services (such as mental health / substance abuse treatment).

Infrastructure All required infrastructure ideally should be available, though availability in many cases is simply a function of the cost of making missing components available. The need for potable water is a primary consideration for either full or partial relocation. Principle components necessary for either case include:

- Adequate potable water supply
- Communication capacity (T1 or microwave)
- Radio reception and repeater locations (800 and 700 MHz)
- Electrical supply and redundancy/natural gas
- Sewer treatment

METHODOLOGY

Data Sources

Information regarding the overall population, employment and infrastructure of individual communities and counties was collected and organized in a spreadsheet. The proximity of key services was determined utilizing GIS. This information was organized in a matrix of all Utah municipalities and counties for the key subject areas of demographics, employment, infrastructure and staff support systems. Key information and relevant sources are listed in Table E1.

GIS Analysis

GIS was utilized to determine population density, proximity of services, access to transportation and adequacy of local infrastructure. Most of this information was expressed in terms of proximity to all points in the state. For example, population was examined by summarizing the total population within a thirty-mile radius for each of a series of one kilometer spaced cells covering the entire state. Thus, maps of areas that were within reasonable distances to key resources were developed and ultimately used to create a composite index to aid in the assessment of site

suitability throughout the state. Information regarding the above-mentioned criteria was generalized and combined to a single index of one-kilometer cells that covered the entire state. This coverage allowed the working committee to consider the suitability of all possible sites throughout the state.

The index illustrated on the final site suitability map is cumulative and considers the following criteria:

In order to be an eligible site an area:

- Must have less than a 5 percent slope.
- Must have access to water.
- Must be less than 30 miles from a hospital with ER trained doctors.
- Must have at least 30,000 people living within 30 miles.
- Must not be on federal land.
- Less than 30 miles from a city with a police or sheriff department.

Areas less than 5 miles from a state highway or interstate are shaded on the final map

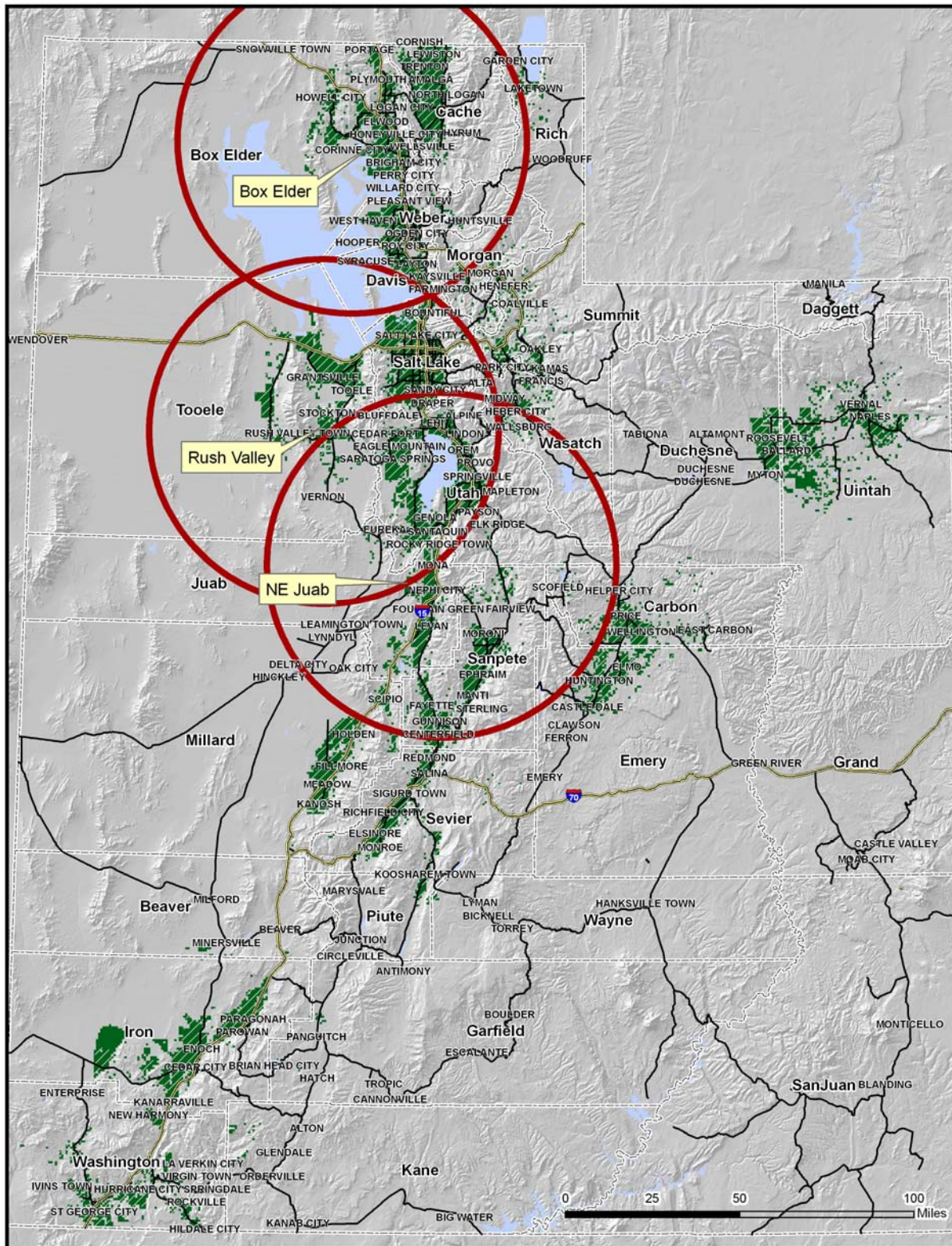
The first five qualifying criteria provide the greatest constraints in the analysis, particularly population, the availability of water and non-federal land. The remaining four criteria overlapped with surprising agreement, excepting the requirement to be within five miles of a highway. The map which is included in this appendix illustrates the areas of the state which are considered suitable for either a full or partial relocation of the prison.

In addition to the site suitability criteria utilized to develop the site map included in this appendix, the potential locations were further evaluated for their impact on transportation costs and the likelihood of future urban encroachment.

While the impact on transportation costs is implied in the original five factors listed above, there are some trips that can be replaced within the new community and some trips which will have as their destination the same location as when the prisoner was housed at the Draper facility. The analysis of transportation costs takes two forms. The first is the ability of the new community to provide needed services and the other is the new community's distance from courts and other similar facilities.

Table E1. Key Information Used in Analysis of Potential Communities

Category	Issue	Source
Demographics		
	Population 2000 (Census)	U.S. Census Bureau (“Census”)
	Population 2030 (Based on MAG Projected AAGR)	Mountainlands AOG (“MAG”)
	Capacity of Communities to Accommodate Prison Expansion (County Growth Projections 2000-2030)	MAG
	Racial diversity (Total Minority Population)	Census
	Percent Hispanic	Census
	Number of trained professionals and specialists for outside services and facility support	Division of Workforce Services (“DWS”)
Hospital (with ER Certified Staff) with 30 Miles		WEPC
Employment		
	Competitiveness of current wage rates for key professions. This index is a comparative average to state wages for each county	DWS
	Unemployment rate (2004)	DWS
Transportation Access		
	Acceptable distance to Interstate Interchanges (based on spatial analysis in GIS).	AGRC
	Acceptable Distance to Principle Highway (based on spatial analysis in GIS).	UDOT
	Road safety along major highways (based on UDOT safety index)	UDOT
	Distance from Draper Prison	WEPC
	Average distance to Salt Lake International Airport	WEPC
Infrastructure		
	T1, microwave, communication capacity (Coverage is statewide with "open areas" only in most remote locations)	QWEST, Harris Corp.
	Electrical supply and redundancy. Available in most places.	Utah Power
	Natural Gas Availability. Available in most places.	Questar
	Sewer Availability	Dept. of Environmental Quality
	Water Supply Adequate (All municipalities are within two miles of an urban water supply)	Division of Water Resources
Staff Support System		
	Churches	-
	Number of Schools (K-12)	AGRC
	Distance to institution of higher education	AGRC
	Distance to Mental Health / Substance Abuse Treatment Services	Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health
	Availability of Public Transportation within Cities	WEPC
	Availability of Retail Services (Warehouse and Supercenters)	DWS
Support Services Access Issues		
	Law Enforcement Proximity and Capacity	Department of Public Safety (“DPS”)
	Local and County Correctional Officers as Percent of Total Law Enforcement	DPS
	Emergency Service Access within 5-10 Miles (for municipalities)	DPS
	Auto dealer access for warranty access to prison fleet (within county)	Division of Workforce Services
	Distance from County Seats (Courts, Services)	AGRC
	Number of Workforce Services Offices	DWS
	Aging Services (Number of Offices)	Department of Human Services (“DHS”)
	Family Services (Number of Offices)	DHS
	Disabilities (Number of Offices)	DHS
	Average Distance to DMV	Division of Motor Vehicles
	Average Distance to Nearest County Health Department	WEPC
	Hotel accommodations (Number of)	DWS
	Doctors / PA’s/Relevant Medical and Social Service Professionals	Utah Occupational and Professional Licensing
	Number of Charities	Utah Department of Commerce
	Volunteer workforce capacity (there are currently approximately 1,300 volunteers)	Based on Population
Other		
	Climatic Conditions – Lightning Risk (Illustrated on NOAA Map)	NOAA



Site Suitability Analysis for Proposed Full Prison Relocation

September 22, 2005

Wikstrom Economic and Planning Consultants, Inc.

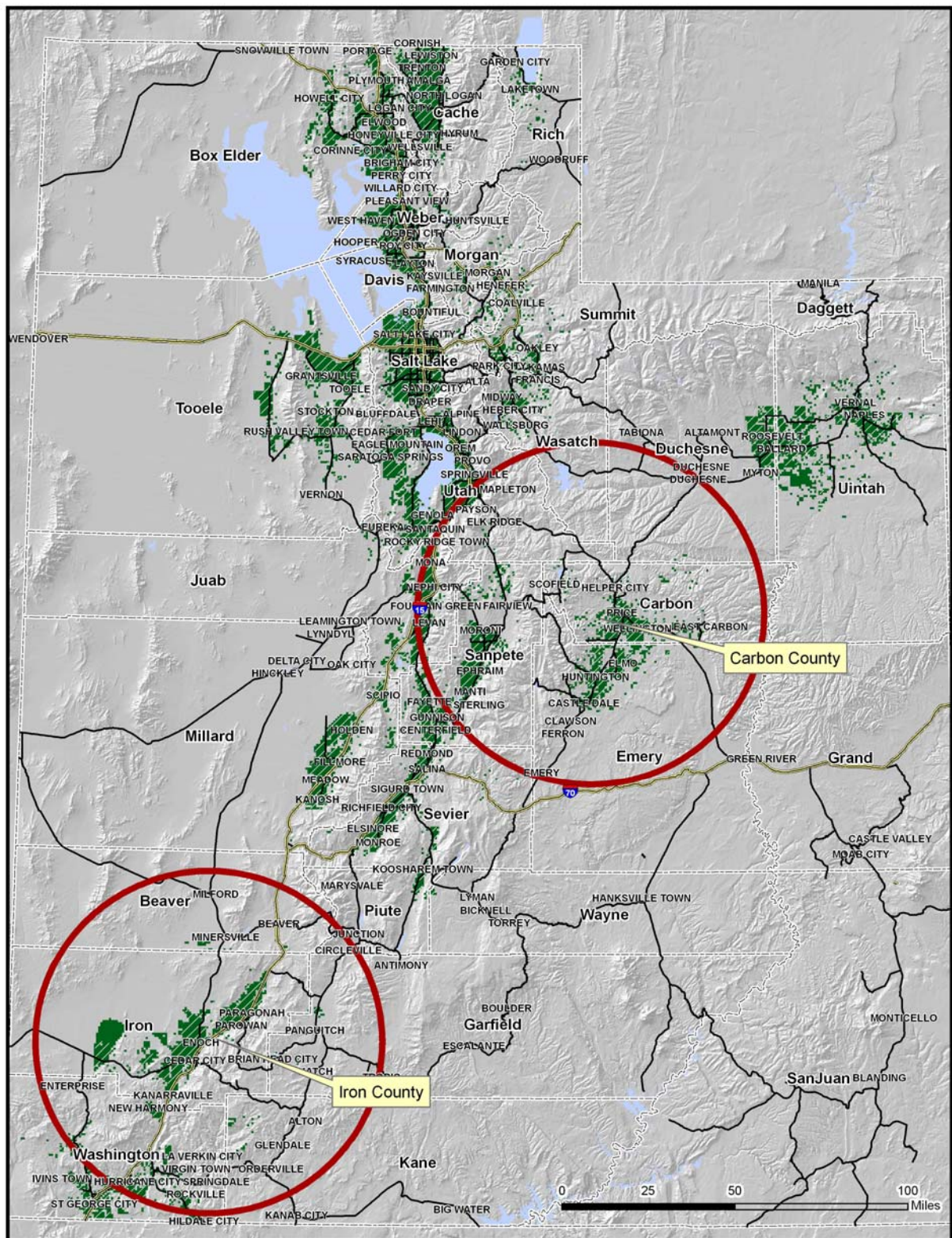
Legend

- Within Five Miles of State Highway or Interstate
- Suitable Area For Relocation
- Fifty Mile Radius From Sites of Interest



This overlay shades areas as suitable if they meet the following criteria:

- Must have less than a 5 percent slope
- Must have access to water
- Must be less than 30 miles from a hospital with ER trained doctors
- Must have a population of at least 30,000 within 30 miles
- Must not be federal land
- Less than 30 miles from a city with a police or sheriff department



Site Suitability Analysis for Proposed Partial Prison Relocation

September 22, 2005

Wikstrom Economic and Planning Consultants, Inc.

Legend

- Within Five Miles of State Highway or Interstate
- Suitable Area For Relocation
- Fifty Mile Radius From Sites of Interest



This overlay shades areas as suitable if they meet the following criteria:

- Must have less than a 5 percent slope
- Must have access to water
- Must be less than 30 miles from a hospital with ER trained doctors
- Must have a population of at least 30,000 within 30 miles
- Must not be federal land
- Less than 30 miles from a city with a police or sheriff department

One of the primary reasons the relocation of the prison is under study is the fact that urban development has begun to occur along the edges of the prison boundaries. As potential communities and sites are considered, the potential for a similar situation arising in the near future was evaluated.

Recommended Communities

The alternative site analysis has not focused on specific pieces of real estate but rather on communities with sufficient available sites and requisite attributes that provide the UDOC a suitable range of options for prison relocation. All communities in Utah were initially considered as candidate sites for prison relocation. The suitability of each community was evaluated through an objective analysis of data. Communities have been identified as suitable for a complete relocation or a partial relocation.

Full Relocation

Box Elder – High Suitability

Box Elder County provides many of the amenities that would make the area highly suitable to both full and partial relocation. Proximity to major population centers and availability of suitable land augment the area's suitability. The community may be willing to accept a relocated facility due to stagnant wages, slow economic growth and higher than average unemployment.

- Suitable surrounding population size and diversity.
- Local need for employment (2004 unemployment was 5.2 percent for the county).
- Wages tend to be lower (approximately 93.1 percent of state average) except for key construction jobs (electricians, plumber assistants, carpenters, etc.).
- Good transportation access (both state highway and interstate).
- Proximity to educational institutions.
- Proximity to charities and population large enough to sustain volunteer base.
- Less expensive land (relative to Greater Wasatch Front).
- Proximity to Cache County and Wasatch Front (providing access to more services, institutions, and trained professional workforce).

- Availability of sewerage in most interstate corridor communities.

Water

According to the Utah State Engineer, there likely is water available at sites mentioned in Box Elder County. If water must be drawn from wells, there may be an issue with salinity. The Bear River Water Conservancy District is the major water service provider in the area. Minimal costs related to water acquisition are assumed.

Sewer

The sewer is estimated to cost \$2 million, not subject to local control and should be same in any location under consideration.

Local Government Response

Government officials were resistant, but particularly resistant to any location from Brigham City south.

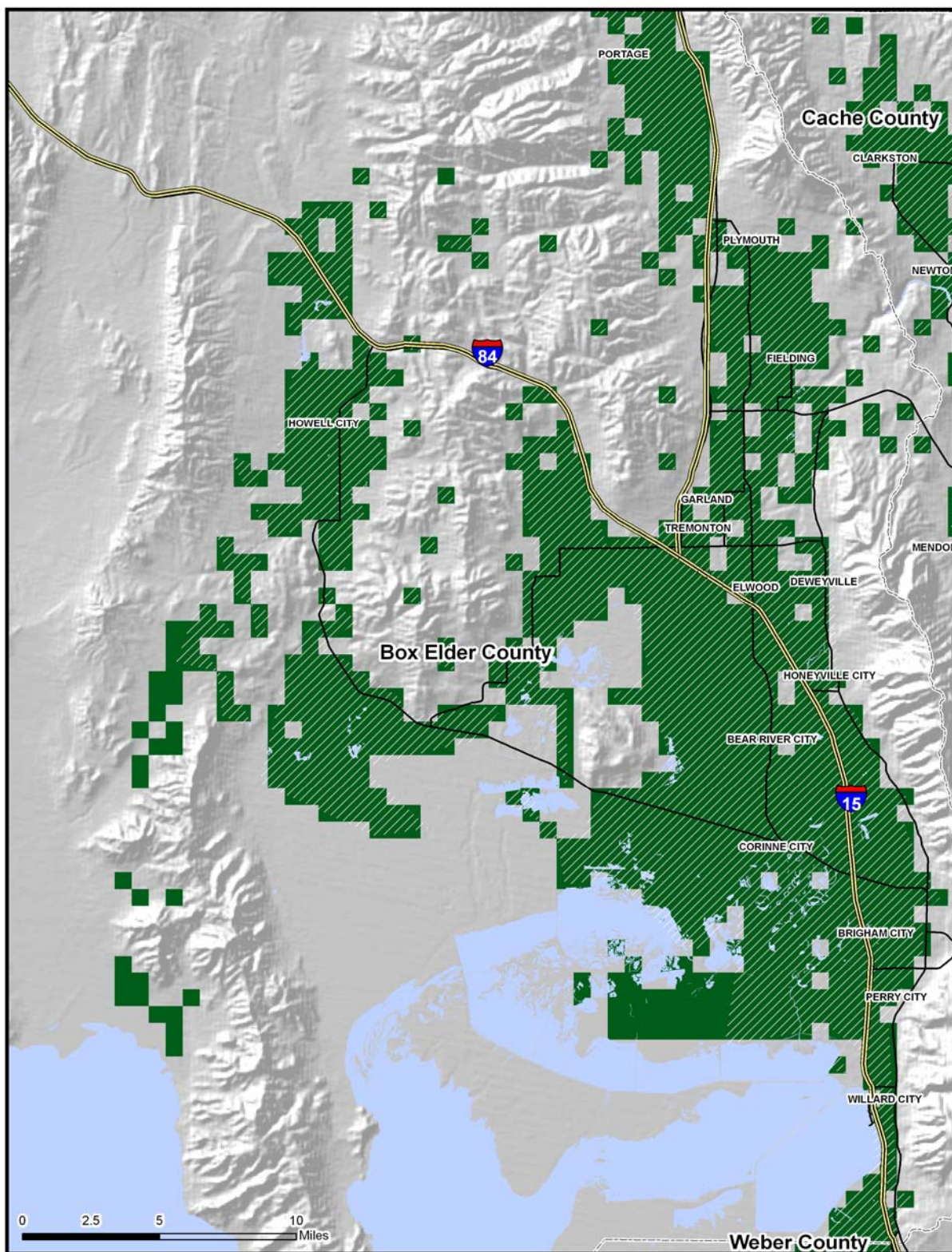
Table E2. Specific Demographic Data – Box Elder County

	Population 2000 (Census)	Population 2030 (Based on MAG Projected AAGR)	Capacity to Accommodate Prison Expansion (County Growth Projections 2000- 2030)	Racial Diversity	Percent Hispanic
Box Elder County	43,083	74,417	1.8%		
Bear River	750	1,312	1.9%	3.7%	3.9%
Brigham	17,411	28,757	1.7%	8.7%	7.7%
Corinne	621	1,078	1.9%	10.1%	8.2%
Deweyville	278	503	2.0%	4.3%	2.2%
Elwood	678	1,118	1.7%	6.0%	4.3%
Fielding	448	745	1.7%	2.2%	2.2%
Garland	1,943	3,258	1.7%	11.0%	7.9%
Honeyville	1,214	2,117	1.9%	5.7%	5.3%
Howell	221	395	2.0%	0.9%	0.0%
Mantua	791	1,321	1.7%	3.7%	0.9%
Perry	2,383	4,698	2.3%	4.3%	3.7%
Plymouth	328	625	2.2%	0.9%	1.5%
Portage	257	443	1.8%	1.2%	5.4%
Snowville	177	292	1.7%	11.3%	19.2%
Tremon- ton	5,592	10,092	2.0%	8.5%	9.7%
Willard	1,630	2,732	1.7%	3.7%	4.1%

Source: Census 2000; MAG (2004)

Northeast Juab – High Suitability

Growth in bedroom communities is driving population growth and economic development in the northeast Juab communities. This site is located relatively close to the existing facilities, but suffers from a clear interest in residential development in this area among



Site Suitability Analysis for Proposed Prison Relocation Eastern Box Elder County

September 22, 2005

Wikstrom Economic and Planning Consultants, Inc.

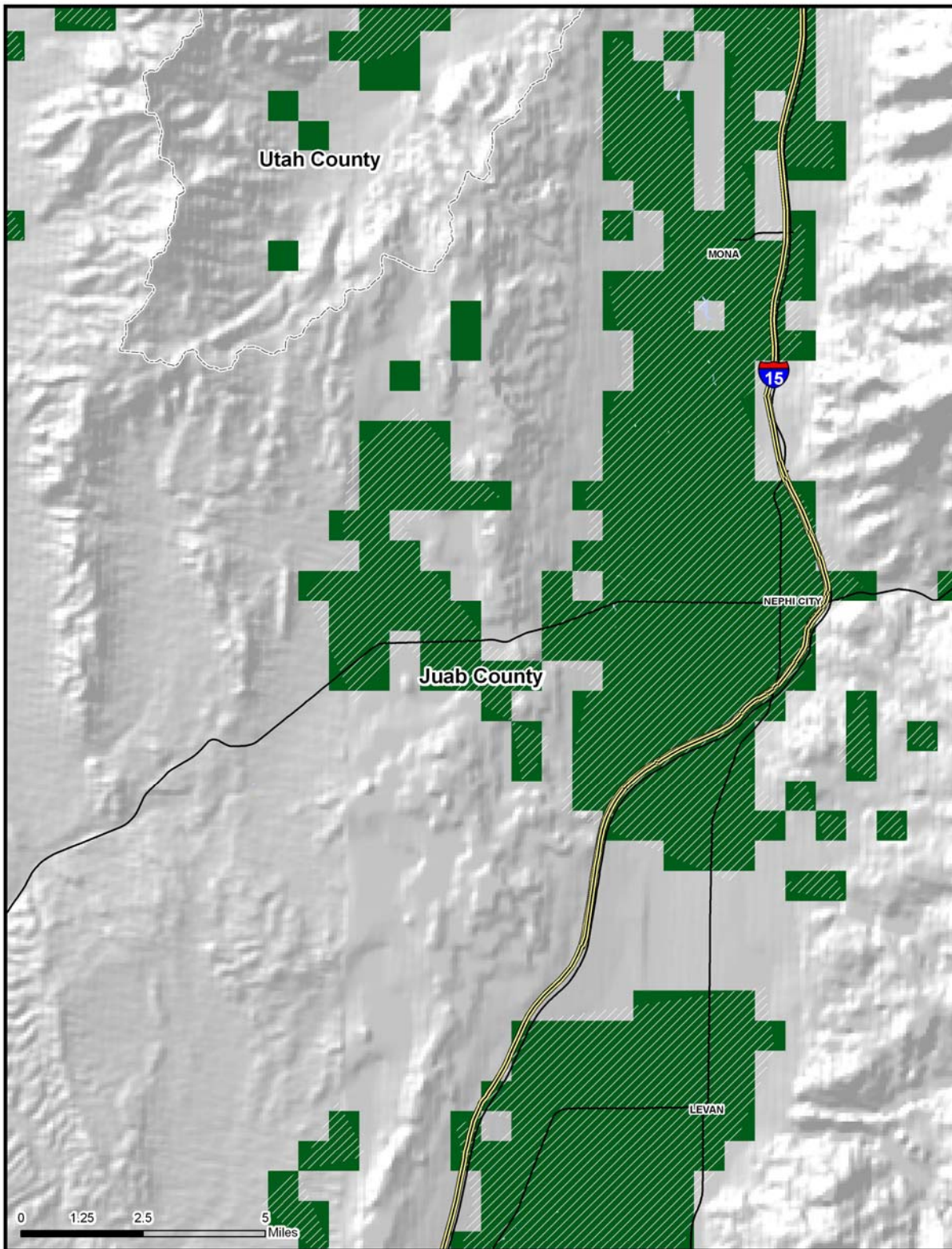
Legend

- Within Five Miles of State Highway or Interstate
- Suitable Area For Relocation



This overlay shades areas as suitable if they meet the following criteria:

- Must have less than a 5 percent slope
- Must have access to water
- Must be less than 30 miles from a hospital with ER trained doctors
- Must have a population of at least 30,000 within 30 miles
- Must not be federal land
- Less than 30 miles from a city with a police or sheriff department



Site Suitability Analysis for Proposed Prison Relocation Northeast Juab County

September 22, 2005

Wikstrom Economic and Planning Consultants, Inc.

Legend

- Within Five Miles of State Highway or Interstate
- Suitable Area For Relocation



This overlay shades areas as suitable if they meet the following criteria:

- Must have less than a 5 percent slope
- Must have access to water
- Must be less than 30 miles from a hospital with ER trained doctors
- Must have a population of at least 30,000 within 30 miles
- Must not be federal land
- Less than 30 miles from a city with a police or sheriff department

households seeking quieter suburban locations. This may affect the value of local real estate as well as impose greater pressure in terms of competing land uses. Nonetheless, proximity to the Wasatch Front and its attendant services makes this area a highly suitable location. This location is also relatively close to the Gunnison Prison site and would draw from the same labor pool. This could negatively impact the Department of Corrections' ability to recruit suitable employees.

- Local population meets required size but is less diverse. Communities are growing quickly (two to three percent per annum on average).
- Areas close to Utah County likely have similar employment characteristics to Greater Wasatch Front, excepting longer commutes.
- Good interstate and highway access.
- Overall access to all services is good.
- Proximity to Greater Wasatch Front.

Water

This area is fully appropriated. Water would have to be purchased on the open market at an estimated cost of \$5 million.

Sewer

The estimated sewer cost is \$2 million, not subject to local control and should be same in any location under consideration.

Local Government Response

Local government responded with mixed feelings but is willing to work through the process.

Tooele County /Rush Valley – High Suitability

Rush Valley benefits from its proximity to the Wasatch Front as do Northeast Juab and Box Elder Counties. Rush Valley, however, is not experiencing the same growth pressure in the immediate area. Most growth is concentrated in the areas surrounding Tooele and Enoch. With adequate water supplies and an easy commute for existing prison employees, this location offers some of the most favorable conditions of all sites considered.

- Suitable surrounding population size and moderately diverse.
- Local need for employment.
- Wages tend to be close to Wasatch Front averages.
- Good transportation access (both state highway and interstate), though slightly farther from interstate than Grantsville.
- Proximity to educational institutions.
- Proximity to charities and population large enough to potentially sustain volunteer base.
- Proximity to Wasatch Front (providing access to more services, institutions and trained professional workforce).
- Sewer not immediately available. Closest plant is in Ophir.

Water

Some water is available. There has been some speculation in the water market in Rush Valley which may indicate the existence of surplus. The State Engineer believes part of the water will need to be acquired in the private market at an estimated cost of \$1.5 to \$2.5 million.

Table E3. Specific Demographic Data for Juab County

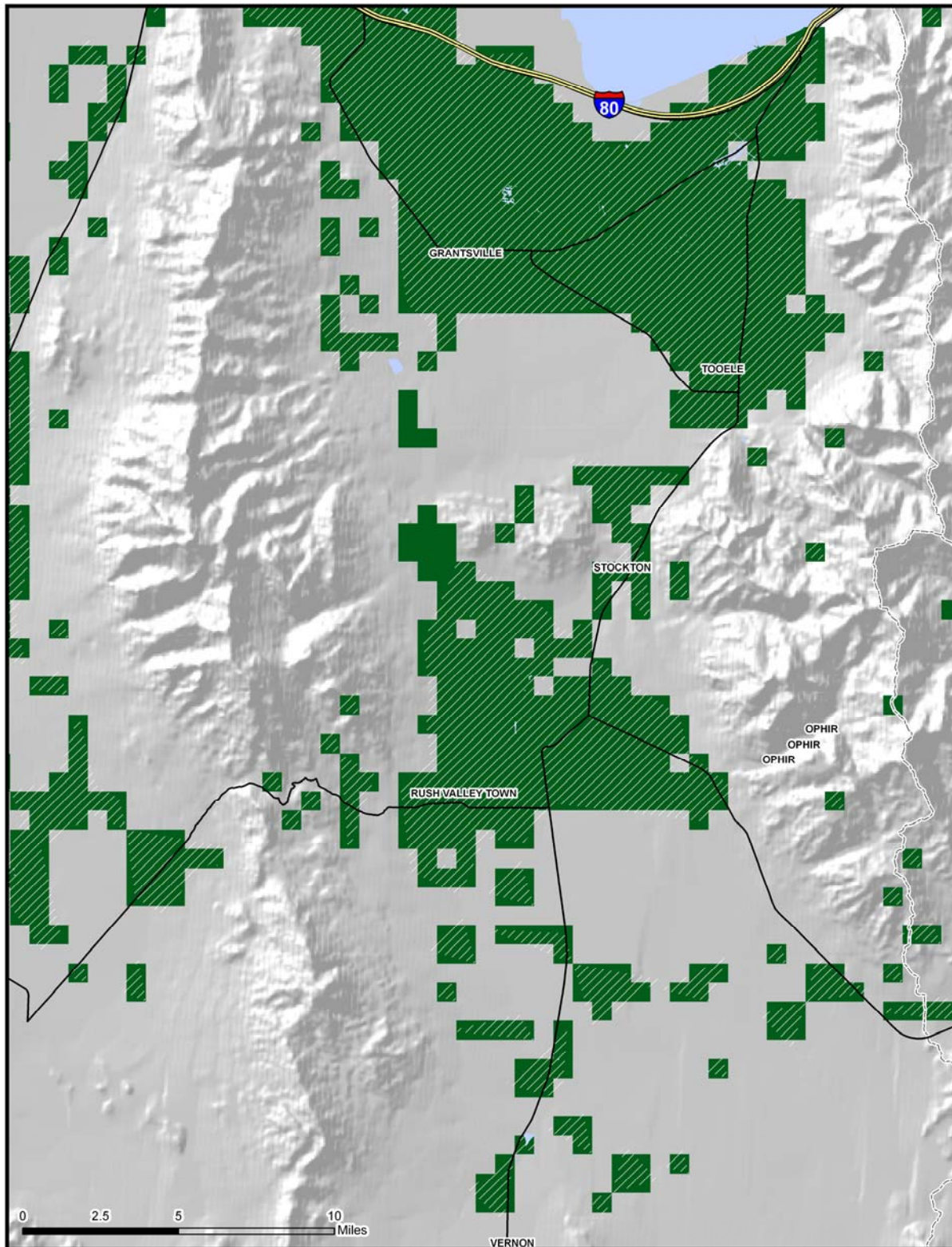
	Population 2000 (Census)	Population 2030	Capacity to Accommodate Prison Expansion (County Growth Projections 2000-2030)	Racial Diversity	Percent Hispanic
Juab County	8,332	14,712	1.90%	-	
Eureka	766	1,277	1.70%	2.30%	2.30%
Levan	688	1,294	2.10%	2.60%	3.50%
Mona	850	1,643	2.20%	1.80%	1.40%
Nephi	4,733	8,209	1.90%	3.00%	2.50%
Rocky Ridge	403	710	1.90%	0.70%	1.20%
Santaquin	4,834	25,860	5.70%	8.50%	8.60%

Source: Census 2000; MAG 2004

Table E4. Specific Demographic Data for Tooele County

	Population 2000 (Census)	Population 2030	Capacity to Accommodate Prison Expansion (County Growth Projections 2000-2030)	Racial Diversity	Percent Hispanic
Tooele County	36,816	81,875	2.70%	-	
Grantsville	6,015	9,684	1.60%	4.30%	4.50%
Rush Valley	453	629	1.10%	2.00%	1.10%
Stockton	443	580	0.90%	5.00%	6.30%
Tooele	22,502	44,513	2.30%	9.00%	10.10%
Vernon	236	662	3.50%	5.90%	4.70%
Wendover	1,537	2,264	1.30%	56.00%	68.60%

Source: Census 2000; MAG 2004



Site Suitability Analysis for Proposed Prison Relocation Tooele County / Rush Valley

September 22, 2005

Wikstrom Economic and Planning Consultants, Inc.

Legend

- Within Five Miles of State Highway or Interstate
- Suitable Area For Relocation



This overlay shades areas as suitable if they meet the following criteria:

- Must have less than a 5 percent slope
- Must have access to water
- Must be less than 30 miles from a hospital with ER trained doctors
- Must have a population of at least 30,000 within 30 miles
- Must not be federal land
- Less than 30 miles from a city with a police or sheriff department

Sewer

The estimated sewer cost is \$2 million, not subject to local control and should be same in any location under consideration.

Local Government Response

The County Commission intends to adopt a resolution opposing a prison anywhere in the county.

Partial Relocation**Carbon – Medium Suitability**

Carbon County is on the cusp of economic change as it courts a number of natural gas developments. In the past, the relocation of the prison may have been an attractive option for economic development in the eyes of local officials but this is now changing in light of gas development. The population is adequate and

there are available supporting institutions, but the local workforce may not be adequate in terms of both its current size and the projected draw of jobs in the mining and extractions sectors. Another consideration is poor access to the Wasatch Front during winter weather due to the sustained high elevation of Route 6 in Spanish Fork Canyon.

- Local population barely meets required size but is quite diverse.
- High local unemployment at 6.3 percent and lower wages on average (95.5 percent of state average), although mining industries drive up wages for heavy machine operators and mechanics as well as provide good wages for those involved with production. Gas industries also likely to influence labor costs and availability.
- Overall labor pool is small.
- Fair access to state highways, poor access to interstates. Some question of winter safety along Spanish Fork Canyon.

Table E5. Specific Demographic Data for Carbon County

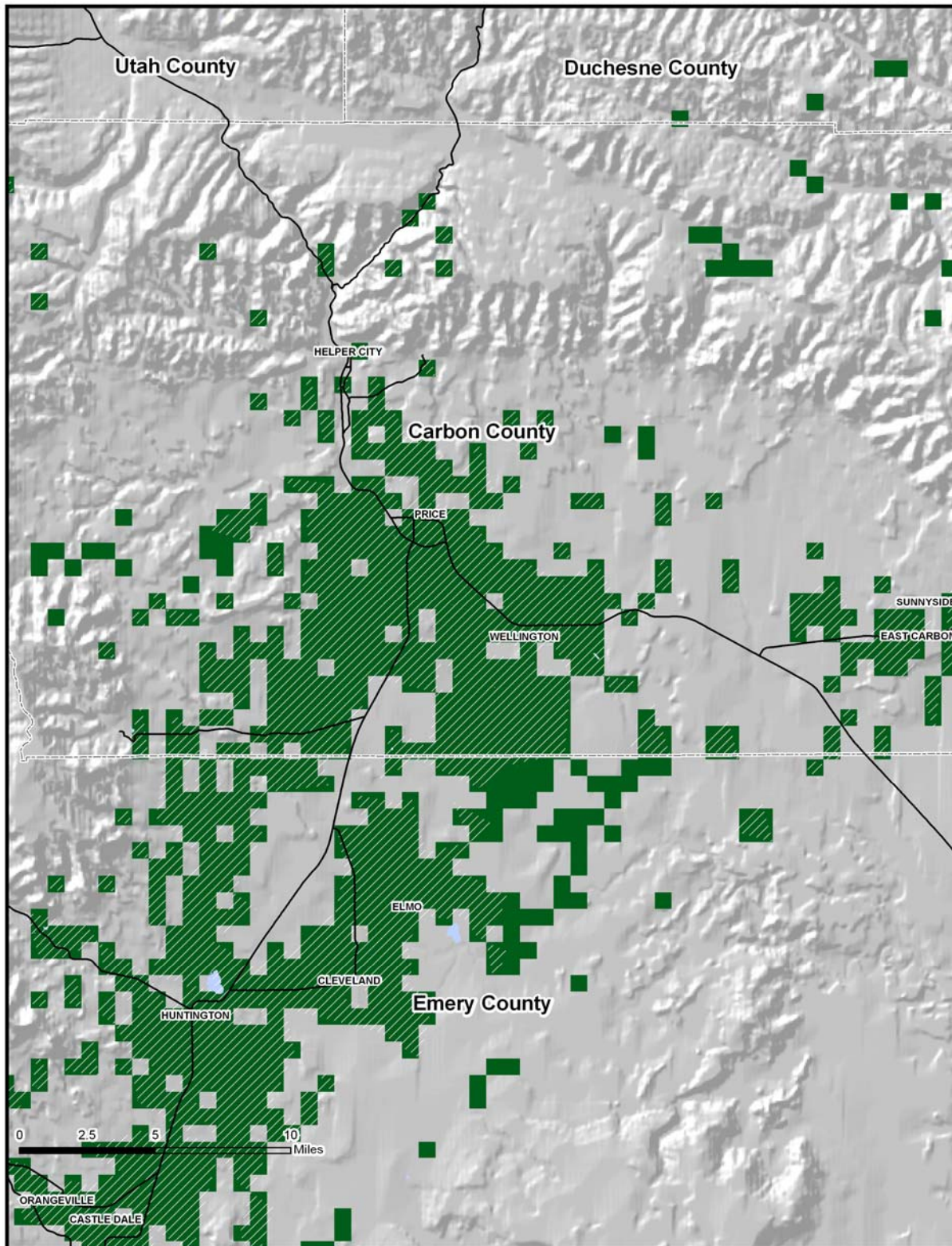
	Population 2000 (Census)	Population 2030	Capacity to Accommodate Prison Expansion (County Growth Projections 2000-2030)	Racial diversity	Percent Hispanic
Carbon County	21,876	24,839		0.4%	
East Carbon	1,393	1,540		0.3%	18.9%
Helper	2,025	2,242		0.3%	7.4%
Price	8,402	9,655		0.5%	9.3%
Scofield	28	31		0.3%	0.0%
Sunnyside	404	455		0.4%	9.2%
Wellington	1,666	1,868		0.4%	5.3%

Source: Census 2000; MAG 2004

Table E6. Specific Demographic Data for Iron County

	Population 2000 (Census)	Population 2030	Capacity to Accommodate Prison Expansion (County Growth Projections 2000- 2030)	Racial diversity	Percent Hispanic	Distance to Substance Abuse and Mental Health Centers (in miles)
Iron County	32,564	74,706	2.8%	-		
Brian Head	118	240	2.4%	0.8%	0.8%	58
Cedar City	20,527	51,076	3.1%	7.9%	4.1%	49
Enoch	3,467	8,400	3.0%	5.2%	2.5%	55
Kanarraville	311	651	2.5%	4.5%	4.5%	37
Paragonah	470	992	2.5%	1.9%	1.5%	70
Parowan	2,565	5,463	2.6%	3.6%	3.2%	65

Source: Census 2000; MAG 2004



Site Suitability Analysis for Proposed Prison Relocation Carbon County

September 22, 2005

Wikstrom Economic and Planning Consultants, Inc.

Legend

- Within Five Miles of State Highway or Interstate
- Suitable Area For Relocation



This overlay shades areas as suitable if they meet the following criteria:

- Must have less than a 5 percent slope
- Must have access to water
- Must be less than 30 miles from a hospital with ER trained doctors
- Must have a population of at least 30,000 within 30 miles
- Must not be federal land
- Less than 30 miles from a city with a police or sheriff department

- Proximity to educational institutions.
- Small population to support charitable services and volunteer base.

Only Price and Wellington offer reasonable proximity to sewer facilities.

Water

Water service is provided by the Price River Water Improvement District. According to the State Engineer, there have been some water quality issues related to water from the Scofield Reservoir treated for domestic use, but it is likely that sufficient water is available in the area. Minimal costs related to water acquisition are assumed.

Sewer

Sewer is estimated to cost \$2 million, not subject to local control and should be same in any location under consideration.

Local Government Response

Local government is open to consideration.

Cedar City/Enoch – *Medium Suitability*

The booming growth of Washington and Iron County create an environment that is supportive of relocation in terms of the population base, though challenging in light of community aspirations and competing land uses. The boom in residential development and the retirement population will likely provide some resistance to relocation efforts in this area. Conversely, the growing population is supporting the expansion of local hospitals and community services at a rapid pace. The Cedar City/Enoch area benefits from the proximity of institutional support but notably lacks proximity to substance abuse and mental health services. The large distance from Salt Lake City is also a consideration that challenges the suitability of this area.

- Local population meets required size but is less diverse. Communities are growing quickly (2 – 3 percent per annum on average).
- Unemployment closer to state average and wages tend to be lower. Welders tend to command higher wages.
- Good interstate and highway access.
- Poor access to mental health and substance abuse services.

- Reasonable access to all other services.
- Over 200 miles from Salt Lake City.

Water

This is a closed water area – e.g., all water is fully appropriated. Water must be purchased on the open market at an estimated cost of roughly \$5 million. Some areas have unacceptable groundwater nitrite levels. Enoch has no capacity. Water service would be coordinated with a newly forming water conservancy district.

Sewer

The estimated cost of sewer is \$2 million, not subject to local control and should be same in any location under consideration.

Local Government Response

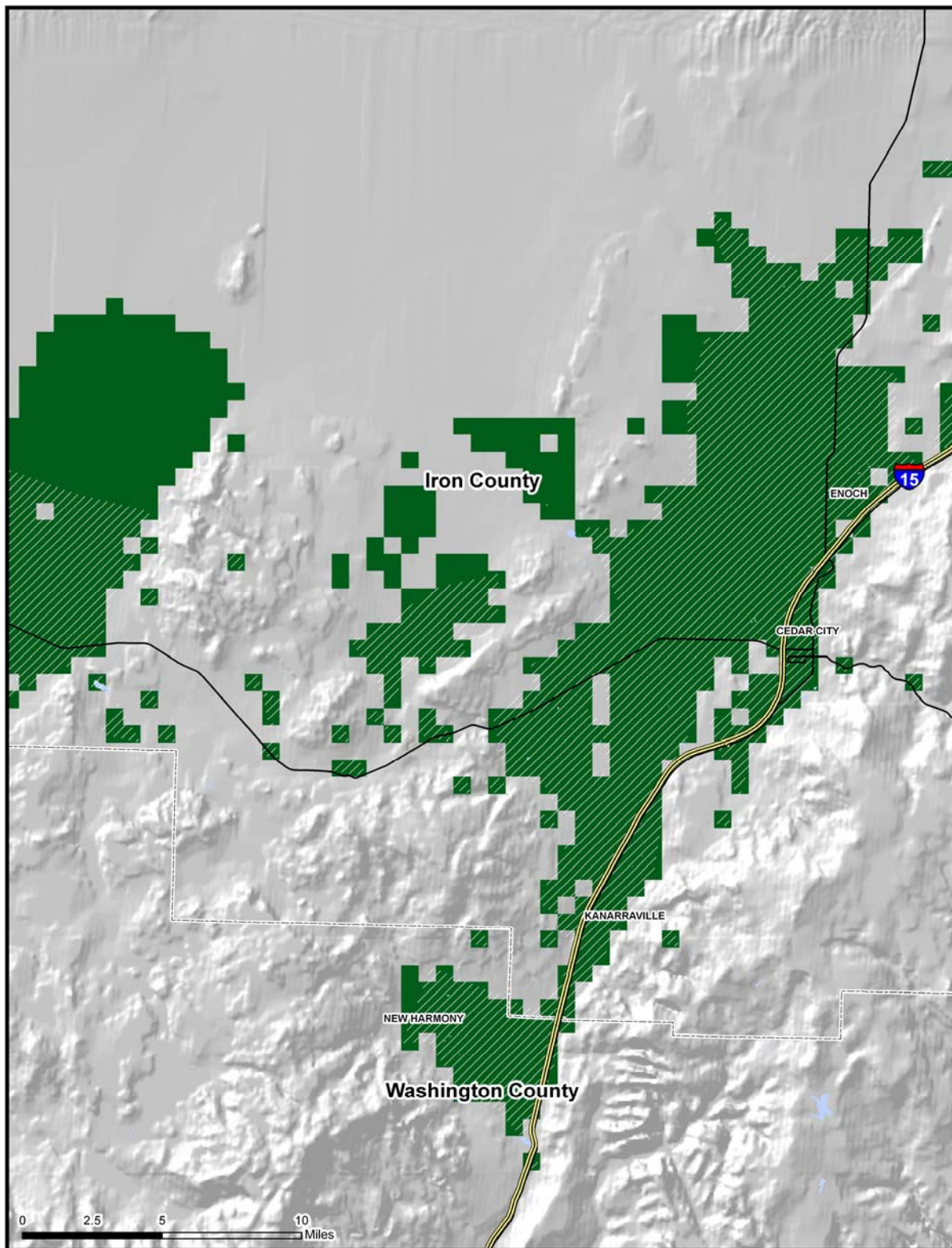
Local government is open to consideration

Community Impacts

The impact of a full or partial prison relocation on each of the recommended communities was evaluated for the following areas:

- Local school districts and higher education institutions.
- Mental Health and Substance Abuse services.
- Ability of the local community to replace the volunteer workforce available at the Draper Prison.
- Employment impacts and available labor pool.
- Local law enforcement/local government and Courts.
- Local emergency services including BCLS and ACLS.
- Anticipated future community growth and the impact it would have on the new prison site.

Each of the recommended communities is of sufficient size to have in place the types of services necessary to accommodate the prison population and the families which may choose to relocate. These services include a local school district and a higher education institution within 50 miles. All recommended communities, with the exception of Iron County have adequate mental health and substance abuse services. Capacity needs of the local providers will be assessed as the process moves forward. Additionally each of the recommended communities has available church and charitable organizations capable of providing religious and other volunteers to the prison.



Site Suitability Analysis for Proposed Prison Relocation Cedar City / Enoch

September 22, 2005

Wikstrom Economic and Planning Consultants, Inc.

Legend

- Within Five Miles of State Highway or Interstate
- Suitable Area For Relocation



This overlay shades areas as suitable if they meet the following criteria:

- Must have less than a 5 percent slope
- Must have access to water
- Must be less than 30 miles from a hospital with ER trained doctors
- Must have a population of at least 30,000 within 30 miles
- Must not be federal land
- Less than 30 miles from a city with a police or sheriff department

The current prison location employs 1,087 individuals. In the event of a full prison relocation, 100 percent of the jobs will be moved to the new facility. For a partial relocation the Department of Corrections anticipates a need for approximately 400 employees at the new location. The model assumes if the new location is within 25 miles of the employees' current home location, 50 percent of the employees will commute or relocate to the new location and 50 percent will need to be replaced from the area labor pool. If the new location is between 25 and 50 miles from the employees' current home location, 25 percent will commute or relocate to the new location and 75 percent will need to be replaced from the area labor pool. If the new location is more than 50 miles from the employees' current home location, 10 percent will commute or relocate to the new location and 90 percent will need to be replaced from the area labor pool. Data received from the Department of Corrections indicates 85 percent of current employees at the Draper facility live within 25 miles of the facility in both Salt Lake and Utah Counties.

The following table illustrates the expected employment needs in each recommended community for a partial and full relocation.

Table E7. Estimated New Local Employment Associated With Prison

Community	Partial Relocation	Full Relocation
Box Elder County	360	934
Carbon County	360	N/A
Iron County	360	N/A
Juab County	300	779
Rush Valley	200	519

Source: Wikstrom Economic and Planning Consultants Inc.

Each of the recommended communities has adequate population to support the employment needs associated with the prison relocation; however, two other considerations need to be made in evaluating the impact of the relocation on the community labor pool. The first is current and historical unemployment rates for the area and the second is wage rates in the area when compared with the state average wage rates.

The following table provides this information for each recommended community.

Table E8. Unemployment in Potential Communities

Community	1999 Un-employment	2004 Unemploy-ment	Relative Wages (Percent of State Average)
Box Elder County	4.8	5.2	93.1
Carbon County	7.1	6.3	95.5
Iron County	3.7	3.8	92.6
Juab County	5	6.8	89.5
Tooele County (Rush Valley)	5.5	7.2	97.8
Statewide	3.7	4.7	--

Source: Utah State Department of Workforce Services

Iron County is the only community nearing full employment which may create a recruiting issue for partial relocation to the area. The rest of the communities appear to have an adequate labor pool. The relative wage index also indicates the Department of Corrections will be able to offer competitive wages for prospective employees in all jurisdictions. The Rush Valley location and areas of Juab County, however, may experience more upward wage pressure than other locations due to proximity to Salt Lake and Utah Counties.

The current prison location is within the jurisdiction of the Salt Lake County Sheriff, the Salt Lake County Attorney and the Third District Court of Utah. Any incidents at the prison are investigated by the Salt Lake County Sheriff's Office and prosecuted by the Salt Lake County Attorney in the Third District or Salt Lake County Justice Court. The volume of cases originating at the prison has, historically, been approximately 47 per year. In the event of a full relocation, the new community can anticipate a similar experience. The following table shows the current volume of filings in each of the courts having jurisdiction in the recommended communities. The column on the far right indicates the percentage of increase that can be anticipated in the event of a full relocation.

Table E9. Potential Impact on Local Courts

Community	Judicial District	2004 Filings	Percentage Anticipated Increase
Box Elder County	1	4,492	1%
Juab County	4	284	17%
Rush Valley	3	1,702	3%

Source: Utah State Court Administrators Office, 2005

In the event of a partial relocation, approximately 36 percent of the inmates would be relocated. The populations which would remain at the Draper facility would include the women, maximum security and special populations. Because the relocated populations are the medium, minimum, and pre-release populations, it is assumed prosecutions occurring in the new community would be minimal.

However, an analysis of the potential volume of prosecutions can only go so far in identifying the potential impact on a recommended community's law enforcement and courts system. One trial in Sanpete County, the Troy Kell Trial, is estimated to have cost the Sanpete County Attorney's Office between \$250,000 and \$300,000 which represents a catastrophic impact on the budget of a small jurisdiction.

Table E10. Emergency Responders by County

County	License Holder	License Level
Box Elder County	Brigham City Ambulance	Intermediate Ambulance
	Tremonton Ambulance	Intermediate Ambulance
	Box Elder County	Basic Ambulance
	Plymouth Ambulance	Intermediate Ambulance
	ATK Thiokol	Intermediate Ambulance
	Curlew	Intermediate Ambulance
	Willard First Responders	Quick Response Unit – Basic
	Honeyville Fire Dept.	Quick Response Unit – Basic
	Fielding First Responders	Quick Response Unit – Basic
Carbon County	Thatcher-Penrose Fire Department	Quick Response Unit – Basic
	Sunnyside	Intermediate Ambulance
	Carbon County	Intermediate/Advanced Ambulance
Iron County	Helper Fire Department	Quick Response Unit – Basic
	Iron County/Parowan	Intermediate Ambulance
Juab County	Iron County/Parowan	Paramedic Rescue Ambulance
	Juab County Nephi	Intermediate Ambulance
Tooele County	Levan Town Ambulance	Intermediate Ambulance
	Wendover Ambulance	Intermediate Ambulance
	Tooele Hospital	Intermediate Ambulance
	Deseret Generation	Basic Ambulance
	Stockton Fire Department	Quick Response Unit – Basic
	No. Tooele Fire Service District	Quick Response Unit – Intermediate
	Wendover First Responders	Quick Response Unit – Basic

Source: Utah Department of Health, Emergency Medical Services Website, 2005

Each of the recommended communities has medical facilities with board certified emergency room personnel within 30 miles. Additionally, emergency responder licenses are in place within each recommended community as presented in Table E10.

There are approximate 11,000 medical transports annually of inmates at the Draper prison. It is unclear how many of the transports required paramedic or ambulance level services. As the process progresses the level of emergency medical services available at each recommended community will need to be further refined with adjustments or upgrades to the system identified.

The final issue in evaluating community impacts at the feasibility study level is the growth potential in each of the recommended communities. The Draper Prison location has been surrounded by suburban growth which has resulted in pressure from the surrounding community to relocate. Of the recommended communities, projected growth through 2030 ranges from 0.40 percent to 3.5 percent. This compares with the Salt Lake County-wide projected growth rate of 1.4 percent.

Table E11. Growth Potential By County

Community	2030 Growth Projections
Box Elder County	1.8%
Carbon County	0.4%
Iron County	2.8%
Juab County	1.9%
Tooele County	3.5%
Rush Valley	2.4%

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2005

The projected growth rate is not constant across each of the counties. For example, the growth rate in Draper is 2.3 percent. As the process moves forward areas of high growth will need to be identified and evaluated for potential future impact on any proposed prison location.

Preliminary Sites	Overall Rating	County	City	Demographics				Hospital (with ER Certified Staff) with 30 Miles			
				Population 2000 (Census)	Population 2030 (GDP Baseline, 2005)	Capacity of Communities to Accommodate Prison Expansion (County Growth Projections 2000-2030)	Racial diversity (Minority Population > 8 percent as in Draper)	Percent Hispanic	Number of trained professionals and specialists for outside services and facility support	Yes	No
Box Elder	HIGH	Box Elder	Bear River	43,083	74,417	1.8%	3.7%	3.9%	750	Yes	
			Brigham	750	1,312	1.9%	8.7%	7.7%		Yes	
			Cortina	17,411	28,757	1.7%	10.1%	8.2%		Yes	
			Deweyville	621	1,078	1.9%	4.3%	2.2%		Yes	
			Elwood	278	503	2.0%	6.0%	4.3%		Yes	
			Fielding	678	1,118	1.7%	2.2%	2.2%		Yes	
			Garland	448	745	1.7%	11.0%	7.9%		Yes	
			Honeyville	1,943	3,258	1.7%	5.7%	5.3%		Yes	
			Howell	1,214	2,117	1.9%	0.9%	0.0%		Yes	
			Mantua	221	395	2.0%	3.7%	0.9%		Yes	
Carbon	MEDIUM	Carbon	Perry	791	1,321	1.7%	4.3%	3.7%		Yes	
			Plymouth	2,383	4,698	2.3%	0.9%	1.5%		Yes	
			Portage	328	625	2.2%	1.2%	5.4%		Yes	
			Snowville	257	443	1.8%	11.3%	19.2%		No	
			Tremonton	177	292	1.7%	8.5%	9.7%		Yes	
			Willard	5,592	10,092	2.0%	3.7%	4.1%		Yes	
			East Carbon	1,630	2,732	1.7%	-	20.8%		Yes	
			Helper	21,876	24,839	0.4%	18.9%	11.3%	467	Yes	
			Piute	1,393	1,540	0.3%	7.4%	10.1%		Yes	
			Scotfield	2,025	2,242	0.3%	9.3%	0.0%		Yes	
Iron County	MEDIUM	Iron	Sunnyside	28	31	0.3%	0.0%	20.3%		Yes	
			Wellington	404	455	0.4%	9.2%	4.9%		Yes	
			Brian Head	1,666	1,868	0.4%	5.3%	0.8%	680	Yes	
			Cedar City	32,564	74,706	2.8%	-	4.1%		Yes	
			Enoch	118	240	2.4%	0.8%	2.5%		Yes	
			Kanarrville	20,527	51,076	3.1%	7.9%	4.5%		Yes	
			Paragonah	3,467	8,400	3.0%	5.2%	1.5%		Yes	
			Parowan	311	651	2.5%	4.5%	3.2%		Yes	
			Eureka	470	992	2.5%	1.9%	2.3%	185	Yes	
			Levan	2,585	5,463	2.6%	3.6%	3.5%		Yes	
Northeast Juab	HIGH	Juab	Mona	8,332	14,712	1.9%	-	2.3%		Yes	
			Nephi	766	1,277	1.7%	2.6%	1.4%		Yes	
			Rocky Ridge	688	1,294	2.1%	1.8%	2.5%		Yes	
			Santaquin	4,733	8,209	1.9%	3.0%	8.6%		Yes	
			Grantsville	403	710	1.9%	0.7%	4.5%	778	Yes	
			Rush Valley	4,834	25,860	5.7%	8.5%	1.1%		Yes	
			Stockton	36,816	101,877	3.5%	4.3%	6.3%		Yes	
			Tooele	6,015	20,921	4.2%	2.0%	10.1%		Yes	
			Vernon	453	932	2.4%	5.0%	4.7%		No	
			Wendover	22,502	64,565	5.1%	56.0%	68.6%		No	
Rush Valley	HIGH	Tooele	Wendover	236	483	3.6%	5.9%				
				1,537	1,511	-0.1%					

Preliminary Sites	Overall Rating	County	City	Employment		Transportation Access		Distance to Prison Average distance to Salt Lake International Airport			
				Competitiveness of current wage rates for key professions. This index is a comparative average to state wages for each county	Unemployment rate (2004)			Acceptable distance to Interstate Interchanges (based on spatial analysis in GIS).	Acceptable Distance to Principle Highway (based on spatial analysis in GIS).	Road safety along major highways (based on UDOT safety index)	Distance to Prison Measured From Most Likely Site via the Existing Road Network, Municipal Distance are Euclidian)
Box Elder	HIGH	Box Elder	Bear River	93.13	5.20			2.3	0.1	1.0	80
			Brigham					2.3	0.9	2.2	78
			Coffine					2.9	0.2	2.0	70
			Deweyville					3.0	0.5	1.7	74
			Elwood					1.2	0.4	2.3	84
			Fielding					2.8	0.0	2.3	83
			Garland					2.8	0.0	1.0	71.2
			Honeyville					2.5	0.3	3.8	87
			Howell					1.7	0.2	1.8	80
			Mantua					3.9	1.3	1.5	59.1
			Perry					6.4	0.8	2.0	70
			Plymouth					1.7	0.2	2.4	68
			Portage					1.4	0.0	2.0	96
			Snowville					2.5	2.2	-	75.6
			Tremonton					1.2	1.2	-	104
			Willard					1.1	0.4	4.2	111
			East Carbon					1.1	0.2	2.0	86
Carbon	MEDIUM	Carbon	Helper	95.54	6.30			39.0	0.2	1.0	100
			Price					50.9	0.1	1.7	103
			Scotfield					50.8	0.3	2.2	78
			Sunnyside					34.8	0.0	1.0	84
			Wellington					40.0	0.4	1.0	65
								46.0	0.9	1.9	119.0
											90
											235
			Brian Head					9.2	0.5	1.5	199
			Cedar City					1.6	0.5	3.2	204
Iron County	MEDIUM	Iron	Enoch	92.61	3.80			2.8	0.4	2.0	222.0
			Kanarrville					4.2	0.8	-	198
			Paragonah					2.1	0.3	1.3	215
			Parowan					1.8	0.3	1.9	186
											190
											60
Northeast Juab	HIGH	Juab	Eureka	89.47	6.80			16.5	0.2	1.8	38
			Levan					8.0	0.0	1.3	64
			Mona					1.0	0.5	1.0	84.7
			Nephi					0.9	0.0	3.4	46
			Rocky Ridge					1.4	0.3	2.0	54
			Santaquin					1.7	0.5	2.1	40
Rush Valley	HIGH	Tooele		97.80	7.20						36
			Grantsville					6.1	0.8	2.1	50
			Rush Valley					22.0	1.4	1.8	31
			Stockton					16.5	0.2	1.3	38.5
			Tooele					11.1	0.6	3.0	25
			Vernon					35.9	1.0	1.0	22
			Wendover					2.2	1.1	1.5	40
											53.7
											113
											108.0

Preliminary Sites	Overall Rating	County	City	Staff Support System					Churches	Number of Schools (K-12)	Distance to institution of higher education	Distance to Mental Health / Substance Abuse Treatment Services	Availability of Public Transportation within Cities	Availability of Retail Services (Warehouse and Supercenters)
Box Elder	HIGH	Box Elder	Bear River Brigham Cortina Deweyville Elwood Fielding Garland Honeyville Howell Mantua Perry Plymouth Portage Snowville Tremonton Willard						101	24	18 19 21 14 17 16 18 16 33 17 19 27 49 20 14	17 19 20 16 16 17 15 32 17 19 26 49 19 14	- -	1 -
Carbon	MEDIUM	Carbon	East Carbon Helper Price Scofield Sunnyside Wellington						47	15	21 7 1 21 22 6	22 7 1 20 22 6	- -	1 -
Iron County	MEDIUM	Iron	Brian Head Cedar City Enoch Kanarrville Paragonah Parowan						91	11	12 2 6 12 21 17	58 49 55 37 70 65	- -	1 -
Northeast Juab	HIGH	Juab	Eureka Levan Mona Nephi Rocky Ridge Santiquin						18	8	30 19 30 26 23 19	31 21 28 23 23 20	- -	- -
Rush Valley	HIGH	Tooele	Grantsville Rush Valley Stockton Tooele Vernon Wendover						71	16	28 34 27 21 43 109	9 13 6 2 31 91	- -	1 -

Preliminary Sites			Staff Support System						
Overall Rating	County	City	Churches	Number of Schools (K-12)	Distance to institution of higher education	Distance to Mental Health / Substance Abuse Treatment Services	Availability of Public Transportation within Cities	Availability of Retail Services (Warehouse and Supercenters)	
Box Elder	HIGH	Box Elder	101	24	18	17	-	1	
			Bear River	1	19	19	-	-	
			Brigham	8	21	20	-	-	
			Corinne	1	14	14	-	-	
			Deweyville	-	17	16	-	-	
			Elwood	1	16	16	-	-	
			Fielding	1	18	17	-	-	
			Garland	2	16	15	-	-	
			Honeyville	1	33	32	-	-	
			Howell	1	17	17	-	-	
			Mantua	-	19	19	-	-	
			Perry	1	27	26	-	-	
			Plymouth	-	49	49	-	-	
			Portage	1	20	19	-	-	
			Snowville	2	14	14	-	-	
Carbon	MEDIUM	Carbon	47	15	21	22	-	1	
			East Carbon	2	7	7	-	-	
			Helper	1	21	20	-	1	
			Price	7	6	6	-	-	
			Scofield	3	12	58	-	1	
Iron County	MEDIUM	Iron	91	11	12	58	-	1	
			Brian Head	7	2	49	-	1	
			Cedar City	1	6	55	-	-	
			Enoch	6	37	70	-	-	
			Kanarrville	-	17	65	-	-	
Northeast Juab	HIGH	Juab	18	8	30	31	-	-	
			Paragonah	2	21	21	-	-	
			Parowan	3	26	23	-	-	
			Eureka	-	23	20	-	-	
			Levan	3	28	9	-	-	
Rush Valley	HIGH	Tooele	71	16	34	13	-	-	
			Grantsville	-	27	6	-	-	
			Rush Valley	6	21	2	-	1	
			Stockton	1	43	31	-	-	
			Tooele	1	43	31	-	-	

Preliminary Sites	Overall Rating	County	City	Support Services Access Issues		Law Enforcement Proximity and Capacity	Local and County Correctional Officers as Percent of Total Law Enforcement	Emergency Service Access within 5-10 Miles (for municipalities)	Auto dealer access for warranty access to prison fleet (within county)	Distance from County Seats (Courts, Services)	Number of Workforce Services Offices	Aging Services (Number of Offices)
Box Elder	HIGH	Box Elder	Bear River			-	-	8	6	8	1	-
			Brigham			218	17.4%	2	3	-	1	-
			Corinne			-	-	5	-	5	-	-
			Deweyville			-	-	5	-	12	-	-
			Elwood			-	-	4	-	12	-	-
			Fielding			-	-	6	-	15	-	-
			Gartland			8	0.0%	1	-	16	-	-
			Honeyville			-	-	7	-	9	-	-
			Howell			-	-	14	-	28	-	-
			Nantua			2	0.0%	1	-	6	-	-
Carbon	MEDIUM	Carbon	Perry			8	0.0%	1	-	4	-	-
			Plymouth			-	-	9	-	18	-	-
			Portage			-	-	17	-	27	-	-
			Snowville			-	-	32	-	47	-	-
			Tremonton			22	0.0%	1	-	16	-	1
			Willard			4	0.0%	1	-	7	-	-
			East Carbon			6	0.0%	1	2	22	1	1
			Helper			12	0.0%	1	-	7	-	-
			Price			116	0.0%	1	2	-	-	1
			Scotfield			-	-	16	-	21	-	-
Iron County	MEDIUM	Iron	Sunnyside			-	-	2	-	22	-	-
			Wellington			12	0.0%	1	-	6	-	-
			Brian Head			10	0.0%	1	5	10	1	-
			Cedar City			232	0.9%	2	5	18	-	1
			Enoch			6	0.0%	1	-	12	-	-
			Kanarrville			-	-	11	-	28	-	-
			Paragonah			-	-	5	-	5	-	-
			Parowan			4	0.0%	1	1	-	-	1
			Eureka			-	-	15	3	24	1	-
			Levan			-	-	10	-	10	-	-
Northeast Juab	HIGH	Juab	Mona			-	-	9	-	-	-	-
			Nephi			62	17.7%	1	3	-	-	-
			Rocky Ridge			-	-	3	-	15	-	-
			Santaquin			14	0.0%	2	1	19	-	1
			Grantsville			24	0.0%	2	2	9	1	1
			Rush Valley			-	-	7	-	15	-	-
			Stockton			2	0.0%	1	-	7	-	-
			Tooele			206	12.1%	2	-	-	-	1
			Vernon			-	-	25	-	32	-	-
			Wendover			10	0.0%	1	-	91	-	1

Preliminary Sites	Overall Rating	County	City	Support Services Access Issues (Continued)												
				Family Services (Number of Offices)	Disabilities (Number of Offices)	Average Distance to DMV	Average Distance to Nearest County Health Department	Hotel accommodations (Number of)	Doctors / PA's	Nurses	Psychiatrists / Psychologists	Social Workers	Maintenance/ Electricians	Boiler Installation	Sewage Treatment Operators/C ertified Welders	Number of Charities
Box Elder	HIGH	Box Elder	Bear River	-	-	8	17	-	7	66	238	4	4	1	4	18
			Brigham	-	-	2	18	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Corinne	-	-	5	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Deweyville	-	-	12	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Elwood	-	-	12	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Fielding	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Garland	-	-	16	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Honeyville	-	-	9	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Howell	-	-	28	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Mantua	-	-	6	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Perry	-	-	4	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Plymouth	-	-	18	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Portage	-	-	27	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Stowville	-	-	47	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carbon	MEDIUM	Carbon	Tremonton	-	-	16	18	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Willard	-	-	7	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			East Carbon	-	-	22	22	-	50	145	3	3	10	0	3	3
			Helper	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Piute	1	1	1	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Scofield	-	-	21	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Sunnyside	-	-	22	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Wellington	-	-	6	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Brian Head	-	-	10	57	-	19	232	5	11	18	1	3	33
			Cedar City	2	1	18	48	15	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Enoch	-	-	12	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Kanarrville	-	-	28	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Paragonah	-	-	5	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Parowan	-	-	1	65	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northeast Juab	HIGH	Juab	Eureka	-	-	24	33	-	10	43	1	0	8	0	1	1
			Levan	-	-	10	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Mona	-	-	9	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Nephi	-	-	1	39	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Rocky Ridge	-	-	15	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Santaquin	-	-	19	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Grantsville	-	-	9	9	-	48	230	3	7	16	1	6	10
			Rush Valley	-	-	15	15	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Stockton	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Tooele	1	1	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Vernon	-	-	32	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Wendover	-	-	91	91	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rush Valley	HIGH	Tooele		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-